

CT-22

John Norfolk House, (Armiger House and Outbuildings)

Architectural Survey File

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the “vertical files” at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site (mht.maryland.gov) for details about how to make an appointment.

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Last Updated: 10-16-2012

CAPSULE SUMMARY

CT-22

John Norfolk House

3055 North Solomons Island Road

Huntingtown, Calvert County

Circa 1790

Private

The John Norfolk House at 3055 North Solomons Island Road is an intact and rare example of a late-18th-century rural residence in Calvert County, Maryland. Built circa 1790, the one-and-a-half-story dwelling with dormers and a one-story full-width shed-roof front porch is representative of a distinct building form that developed during the second half of the 18th century along the Chesapeake Bay and continued to be prevalent in the area through the first half of the 19th century. During the 19th century the house was owned by the Norfolk family, a prominent Calvert County family that settled in the Huntingtown area in the 1660s. The Norfolks built the kitchen addition, as well as the two oldest agricultural buildings on the site, the meat house and the corn crib. The Norfolk family cemetery is also located on the property. The house was acquired by Sally C. Hinman Armiger in 1908 and has remained in the Armiger family to the present day. The house was moved to its current location in 1968 to avoid demolition for the widening of North Solomons Island Road to four lanes.

The historic house is a one-and-a-half-story wood-frame dwelling clad in aluminum siding with a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and a solid concrete-block foundation. The oldest part of the house is the western one-and-a-half-story side-gable portion, constructed during the last quarter of the 18th century. The four-bay facade is characterized by a one-story, full-width shed-roof front porch on square wood posts. The entry, located in the west bay, features a six-panel door and a four-light transom. Windows on the facade are 9/6 on the first story and 6/6 in the two front-gable dormers. In the mid-19th century the smaller-scale one-and-a-half-story side-gable addition was built onto the original house. In 1968 when the house was relocated, the one-story shed-roof addition on the south elevation was constructed. Associated with the dwelling are several historic outbuildings, including a meat house, storehouse, and corn crib, as well as a 19th-century cemetery.

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Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-22

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic John Norfolk House (preferred)
other Armiger House; Islington (erroneous)

2. Location

street and number 3055 North Solomons Island Road not for publication
city, town Huntingtown vicinity
county Calvert

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name John Watson Armiger
street and number 3055 North Solomons Island Road telephone 410-257-1963
city, town Huntingtown state MD zip code 20639

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Calvert County Courthouse tax map and parcel: 18:166
city, town Pr. Frederick liber ABE828 folio 630

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☒ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report
☐ Other

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
			Contributing Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	6 2
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	1
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	7 2
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other:	
		storage	1

Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory

7. Description

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Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Located in a lightly wooded area, the John Norfolk House at 3055 North Solomons Island Road, dating to circa 1790, is located on the east side of the road just south of Huntingtown, Calvert County, Maryland. It is a one-and-a-half-story wood-frame dwelling with a side-gable roof and a four bay shed-roof front porch. Attached to the east elevation is a one-and-a-half-story side-gable-roof addition of slightly smaller scale, with a modern shed-roof addition to the south elevation. Associated with the dwelling are several historic outbuildings, including a meat house, storehouse, and corn crib, as well as a 19th-century cemetery.

SETTING. The historic house is located in an lightly wooded area of a gently sloping 48.19-acre parcel of land located on the east side of North Solomons Island Road between Armiger Road and Plum Point Road, south of the small rural community of Huntingtown. The parcel is characterized by lightly and heavily wooded patches surrounding open agricultural fields. The house is not visible from the road and is accessed by a private gravel drive which encircles the house. Originally located in the path of what is now the northbound two-lane side of North Solomons Island Road (Route 4), slightly southwest of the storehouse and corn crib, the dwelling is now situated several hundred yards southeast of its original location, facing south. The north side of the private drive leading to the house is an open agricultural field, while the south side is heavily wooded. The area immediately surrounding the house has become overgrown in the past few years, but the mature trees, shrubs, and foundation plantings are still present.

PRIMARY RESOURCE EXTERIOR. The John Norfolk House was built in three major phases. The oldest part of the house is the western one-and-a-half-story side-gable portion, constructed during the last quarter of the 18th century. In the mid-19th century the smaller-scale one-and-a-half-story side-gable addition was built onto the original house. In 1968 when the house was relocated, the one-story shed-roof addition on the south elevation was constructed.

The original portion is clad in aluminum siding, has a steeply-pitched side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, and a solid parged concrete-block foundation with a fully excavated basement. The façade, or south elevation, is characterized by a one-story shed-roof porch with square wood posts. The first story level has four bays. The south entry, providing access into the principal room of the dwelling, is located in the west bay of the façade, and features a wood door with six raised panels and a four-light transom. The three remaining bays on the first floor are occupied by 9/6 wood-sash windows. Window and door surrounds are wood with a beaded edge and a projecting sill. The façade has two front-gable dormers providing light to the half-story, spaced roughly equidistant from the gable ends and clad in aluminum siding. The dormers project to where the shed-roof of the porch meets the gable roof of the house. Each dormer has asphalt shingles on the roof and one 6/6 wood-sash window. Rising from the slope of the gable roof is a tall rectangular brick chimney stack with a corbeled cap.

The west elevation of the original house is pierced by a single 9/6 wood-sash window located at the center of the first story, and two symmetrically-located 4/4 wood-sash windows on the half-story. All windows on this elevation are flanked by simulated louvered shutters affixed to the siding. Window moldings are the same as those on the south elevation. The gable is flush and no cornice is present. Concrete stairs lead to a below-grade door to the basement. Flanking the door are short window openings with aluminum jalousie windows. The end of the shed-roof porch is flush with the south elevation and also has no visible cornice.

The north elevation of the original house is only three bays in width on the first story. The eave of the gable roof projects several inches from the supporting exterior wall, and there is a wood box cornice. The north entry to the house is located in the west bay, while the remaining two bays are occupied by six-over-six wood-sash windows. The entry door, transom and surround and window surrounds are the same as those of the south elevation. The door has a brown ceramic knob. There is one front-gable dormer on this elevation, asymmetrically located close to the east gable end. Located a short distance back from the edge of the roof, it is clad in aluminum siding and has asphalt shingles on the roof. Jalousie basement windows like that of the west elevation are present but obscured by overgrown foundation plantings.

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The east elevation of the original house is partially obscured by the mid-19th-century and 1968 additions. A single 4/4 wood-sash window is visible in the half-story. Like on the west elevation, the gable ends and porch roof end are flush with continuous aluminum siding. No cornice is visible.

In the mid-19th century the one-and-a-half-story addition was built onto the original house. It is also clad in aluminum siding, and has a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The south elevation, which is partially obscured by the 1968 addition, is recessed from the south elevation of the original house. On the first story, one 6/6 wood-sash window is present at the east end. This elevation has one front-gable dormer just above the edge of the roof. Clad in aluminum siding, it has a 6/6 wood-sash window and asphalt shingles on the roof.

The north elevation of the mid-19th-century addition is flush with the north elevation of the original house and the aluminum siding is continuous. Similarly, the eave of the addition connects to the original house without interruption. The addition is two evenly-spaced bays in width both on the first story and the half-story. Windows on the first story are 6/6 wood-sash. The two front-gable dormers on the half-story are nearly flush with the edge of the roof and clad in aluminum siding with asphalt shingles on the roof. Each has a single 6/6 wood-sash window. Rising from the west end of the gable-roof of the addition is a wide, rectangular, brick chimney with a flush cap.

The east elevation of the mid-19th-century addition is pierced by a single asymmetrically-placed window on each story. The first story window is 1/1 aluminum-sash, while the half-story window is a single two-light wood sash. The gable is flush and no cornice is visible.

The most recent addition to the house occurred in 1968 following the relocation of the building. A one-story shed-roof addition was built onto the south elevation of the mid-19th-century wing and the exposed east elevation of the original building. Clad in aluminum siding with an asphalt shingle roof, the addition is four narrow bays in width on the south elevation. The west bay features a 6/6 wood-sash window, while the third bay accommodates an entry flanked on each side by 1/1 short wood-sash windows. The east elevation of the modern addition has four short contiguous 1/1 wood-sash windows.

PRIMARY RESOURCE INTERIOR. The original building has a side-hall plan with three rooms on the first floor: a hall which runs from front to back and provides access into two parallel chambers. The primary room is the hall with exterior doors in the south and north walls. The hall has only one window in the west wall, and two interior doors on the east wall, each leading to one of the two parallel rooms. The floor of the hall is sheathed in approximately six-inch wood boards that run from front to back, and the walls and ceiling are plaster covered in wallpaper. Late-18th-century joinery exhibited in the room is confined to an approximately five-inch tall beaded wood baseboard, a molded wood chair board, and molded door and window surrounds with a cavetto, astragal, fascia, and inside bead. There is no crown molding and no mantelpiece as the room is not heated. Interior doors are six-panel doors with raised panels like the exterior doors. A mid-20th-century electric light hangs from the middle of the ceiling.

In the northwest corner of the hall is a partially enclosed dog-leg staircase, the most ornamented element in the house. The first flight is open and runs along the west wall of the hall, while the second flight is enclosed. The baseboard continues up the staircase, and there are scrolled stair ends. The wood balustrade exhibits slender round newels and stanchions with square plinths and astragal molding at the top, square balusters and a round rail. The enclosed portion of the stair features fine late-18th-century raised paneling.

The hall has two interior doors in the east wall, located more or less symmetrically. The south door leads to the south chamber, which is the larger and grander of the two chambers. The south chamber is finished in a similar manner to the hall, except that the floorboards run the width of the room, parallel to the hall, and the walls are covered in wallpaper. This room has three roughly

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evenly-spaced 9/6 windows in the south wall, an interior door in the west wall which leads to the hall, an interior door in the north wall which leads to the north chamber, and a fireplace in the east wall. The wood mantelpiece surrounding the fireplace features fluted pilasters supporting a Doric entablature. A mid-20th-century electric light hangs from the center of the ceiling. Both interior doors are six-panel doors with raised panels. The window and door surrounds in this room are the same as those in the hall.

The north chamber is narrower than the south chamber, but is appointed similarly, with two 6/6 windows in the north wall, and a single interior door in each remaining wall. There is a fireplace in the east wall of this room, but the brick corbeled mantelpiece and firebox is modern. The interior door in the east wall of the north chamber leads to the mid-19th-century addition. The door in this opening is a four-panel door, rather than a six-panel door. The raised panels have Greek Revival moldings with a beveled edge and a cyma.

Above these principal rooms of the original house are four attic rooms finished in a utilitarian manner. The rooms to the north are narrow and together function as a hallway, except that there is an interior partition between them. The two south rooms are larger and are accessed from the north rooms. Walls are plaster, floors are narrow wood boards, and window and door surrounds are unmolded and unmitered.

The mid-19th-century addition is accessed from the original house through the north chamber. A short flight of stairs leads down to the addition, the floor of which is several inches lower than the original house. The first floor of the addition consists primarily of two rooms. The larger of the two is the kitchen to the north. A stove flue is present in the west wall of the kitchen. The south room in the addition is a hallway which leads from the original house to an enclosed staircase in the southeast corner of the addition. Separating the kitchen from the hall is a substantial plaster partition wall which curves at the west end to accommodate the passage to the original house. Board-and-batten doors in the south wall of the mid-19th-century addition lead to the two rooms of the 1968 addition. The west door leads to a bathroom and the east door to an entry vestibule. The first flight of the staircase in the southeast corner is open and runs along the south wall, while the landing and second flight, which runs along the east wall, are enclosed. The staircase leads to two attic rooms divided by a partition that runs along a west-east axis, continuing the pattern of the original house.

SECONDARY RESOURCES. Directly east of the dwelling is a small one-story prefabricated metal shed, dating to circa 1970, with a front-gambrel roof sheathed in corrugated metal. East of this shed is a one-story wood-frame meathouse dating to the early 19th century. The meathouse has a stone pier foundation, is clad in vertical flush tongue-and-groove wood boards affixed with cut nails, and has a side-gable roof sheathed in v-crimp metal. The interior is accessed through a door in the north elevation hinged with wrought iron strap-and-loop hinges. On the interior are two levels of cross-beams for hanging meat. The meathouse was moved to its current location with the house in 1968.

North of the house across an open field are two buildings that relate to the continued agricultural use of the property: a one-story wood-frame barn used most recently as a sheep shed, and a small prefabricated teake feed barn. The sheep shed appears to date to the early 20th century, while the feed barn is modern.

Northwest of the house running parallel to the highway is a row of three significant agricultural buildings. The smallest of the three, located furthest south, is a chicken house dating to the first half of the 20th century. The low one-story, wood-frame building has a shed roof and is in ruinous condition. North of the chicken house is a one-story wood-frame storehouse that appears to date to the second half of the 19th century. It is clad in vertical flush wood boards and has a front-gable roof sheathed in v-crimp metal. North of the storehouse is a one-and-a-half-story wood-frame corn crib. The first story of the building is clad in vertical flush wood boards, while the half-story retains much older horizontal weatherboard. It has a front-gable roof clad in v-crimp metal and a one-story shed on the north elevation. The corn crib is the oldest of the group and appears to date to the mid-19th century.

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Located at the northeast corner of North Solomons Island Road and the gravel drive which leads to the house is a small overgrown cemetery plot. Several mature cedar trees and a partially intact metal fence surround the cemetery. Although now largely obscured by overgrowth, the cemetery has at least four stone markers arranged flat against the ground lengthwise over the graves. Included are the gravestones of Joseph Norfolk who died in 1849, Ann Sheckells, who died in 1863 at 84 years of age, John Turner, who died in 1886, and Priscilla Turner.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Specific dates c1790, 1968

Architect/Builder Unknown

Construction dates c1790, c1845

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

The John Norfolk House at 3055 North Solomons Island Road is an intact and rare example of a late-18th-century rural residence in Calvert County, Maryland. Built circa 1790, the one-and-a-half-story dwelling with dormers and a one-story full-width shed-roof front porch is representative of a distinct building form that developed during the second half of the 18th century along the Chesapeake Bay and continued to be prevalent in the area through the first half of the 19th century. During the 19th century the house was owned by the Norfolk family, a prominent Calvert County family that settled in the Huntingtown area in the 1660s. The Norfolks built the kitchen addition, as well as the two oldest agricultural buildings on the site, the meat house and the corn crib. The Norfolk family cemetery is also located on the property. The house was acquired by Sally C. Hinman Armiger in 1908 and has remained in the Armiger family to the present day. The house was moved to its current location in 1968 to avoid demolition for the widening of North Solomons Island Road (Maryland Routes 2 & 4) to four lanes.

The oldest portion of the John Norfolk House appears to have been built circa 1790 on a tract of land in the 2nd election district owned by John Norfolk and known as "Ridge." (1) The property name refers to the ridge of high ground that runs the length of the county, roughly along the path of Solomons Island Road (Maryland Routes 2 & 4) which was known during the 18th and 19th centuries as Ridge Road. Extant architectural evidence indicative of a late-18th-century construction date include the basic form of the house which is consistent with residential architecture in the Chesapeake Bay area during the period, and a dog-leg staircase exhibiting late-Georgian raised paneling, stair ends, and balustrade. Exterior and interior doors are six-panel with raised panels and windows on the primary (south) elevation are 9/6 wood-sash, both elements typical of the period.

Speculation has been made that this house was known at the time of its construction as Islington. The presence of two independent tracts of land in the Maryland Assessment of 1783 suggests otherwise. The assessment indicates that a 75-acre tract in the 2nd election district known as "Islington" was owned by Richard Gibson, and a 64-acre tract in the 2nd election district in the area known as "Ridge" was owned by John Norfolk. (2) An 1896 deed in the possession of the Armiger family indicates that the property on which the house is located is derived from a 300-acre parcel of land known as "Ridge" that was in the possession of Joseph J. Norfolk at his death in 1849. (3) The presence of a tombstone for Joseph Norfolk in the cemetery associated with the house, dated 1849, supports this attribution. Based upon these facts it seems likely that the property on which the house is part of the tract in the ridge area owned by John Norfolk in the Maryland Assessment of 1783, and not the tract owned by Richard Gibson known as Islington.

Documentation of John Norfolk as a Calvert County resident appears in the Federal Census of 1800. (4) He is shown as living in All Saints Parish, which included the north half of the county (the southern half of the county was included in Christ Church Parish). Norfolk, a free white male, and his wife are between 26 and 45 years of age, and have three children: two boys under the age of 10 and one girl under the age of 10. One of these sons is likely the Joseph Norfolk buried in the cemetery on the subject property. The tombstone indicates that when he died he was 53 years of age, which puts the year of his birth at circa 1796. This

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would make him 4 at the time of the 1800 survey. John Norfolk is also shown as owning five slaves, indicating that he is a well-off, but not wealthy, individual. Ten years later, the same John Norfolk and his wife are both over the age of 44 and own only three slaves. (5) Their daughter is dead or no longer living in the household, his older son is now between the ages of 16 and 19, and his younger son, Joseph, is between the ages of 10 and 15 (Joseph would have been 14 at the time of the census). (5)

It is unclear when Joseph J. Norfolk inherited the subject property and house thereon, but by the time of his death in 1849, he held four tracts of land in Calvert County, including 300 acres known as "Ridge." (6) Joseph may have been the one to build the kitchen addition onto the house, which appears to date to circa 1840. The form of the kitchen addition is consistent with a mid-19th-century date of construction, as is the Greek Revival four-panel door which leads from the original portion of the house to the kitchen addition. Following Joseph J. Norfolk's death in 1849, his son of the same name inherited the 300-acre tract known as "Ridge" on which the house sat. (7)

The younger Joseph was only about 19 years old when he inherited the property. By the age of 40, he was doing very well for himself as a farmer. The 1870 census estimates the value of his land and improvements at \$10,000, a figure considerably greater than most Calvert County farmers of the period (8). His wife Julia, 24 years old, is keeping house, with help from three domestic servants: Martha Robinson, a 14-year-old white girl, George H. Jones, a 12-year-old "mulatto" boy, and Harriott Baden, a 25-year-old black woman with a 2-year-old child also living on the property with her. The Norfolks also have two farm laborers living on the property: James Long, an 18-year-old "mulatto" man, and Zariah White, a 22-year-old black man. Indications of the use of the land for farming are evident in the meat house and corn crib which date to the second half of the 19th century. In 1868, Joseph J. Norfolk mortgaged his property to Martha Harrison Turner, guardian for Robert S. Harrison, for \$1,440. Over time, his wife Julia paid off the mortgage with her own money, prompting Joseph to deed the property to her in 1896. In 1901, the property was sold to Raleigh T. Lilley of Baltimore, husband of Essie Norfolk Lilley.

Sally (or Sallie) Catherine Hinman Armiger (b. c1869 - d. c1912), wife of John Washington Darnall Armiger (b. c1866 - d. c1912), acquired the property from the Lilleys in 1908. A photograph dating to around this time shows the house from the northwest. (9) A very large white oak tree immediately northwest of the house shades the building, and the yard is surrounded by a white picket fence. In the foreground is a one-and-a-half-story wood-frame front-gable outbuilding with vertical flush wood boards, wood shingles on the roof, and a door in the north and west elevations. The house, fence, and outbuilding appear to be whitewashed.

The first Armiger to move to Calvert County was John Soper Armiger (b. c1824 - d. c1894) during the third quarter of the 19th century. (10) He made his living as a farmer of moderate means in the 2nd election district. Armiger's son, John W. D. Armiger, also a farmer, married Sally C. Hinman. Hinman's father, Walter Hinman, was a merchant from Connecticut who was living in the 3rd election district in Calvert County by 1870. (11) Her mother was Julia Hopkins Hinman from Baltimore County. In 1909, Sally Armiger died, followed by her husband in 1912. (12) Their deaths made their five underage children orphans. At the time of Sally Armiger's death, an inventory was made of her modest estate which amounted to \$795.14. It included two horses, a yoke of oxen, one black cow, a sewing machine, a few pieces of bedroom furniture, a surrey (two-seat carriage), and \$134.57 in the bank. (13)

In her will, Sally Armiger had provided for the management of her estate by trustees until the youngest child turned 21. Therefore, during the years from 1912 to 1925 trustees managed the Armiger estate and provided for the financial maintenance of the farm, house, and children. The eldest son of Sally and John W. D. Armiger, John Walter Armiger (b. c1893 - d. c1979) helped to support his younger siblings and maintain the property by cultivating tobacco on his parents' land with help from farm laborer Levi Jones. Financial statements for the estate of Sally Armiger during the period indicate that regular maintenance was provided for the house including a new roof purchased from "Sears & Roebuck" in 1920 and new floors to the "Homestead" in 1922. It is also interesting to note expenditures to Lyons and Gibson in 1925 for lime, lumber and labor for an undetermined task.

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In 1925, the youngest child of John W. D. and Sally C Hinman Armiger turned 21, and the estate was settled. The property and the house passed to the three living Armiger children: John Walter (Walter), Allen (or Allan) Darnall, and Loring (or Lorin) Hopkins. Rather than remaining owners-in-common of the property, the siblings divided the land into three parts so that each might be the sole owner of a single parcel. John Walter Armiger received a 95-acre parcel of land containing the house at 3055 North Solomons Island Road. Armiger continued to farm tobacco and corn on his land and live in the house. A photograph taken in 1936 shows a view of the house from the southwest. (14) The same white oak tree shades the house, but the land surrounding the house has been cleared of trees, presumably to make room for additional land for farming. North Solomons Island Road is visible in the foreground as a paved road with shoulders. The peaks of two gable-roofed buildings are just visible behind the house, and are known from oral history to be the storehouse and corn crib. The house itself appears to have an asphalt shingle roof, and to be clad in vertical flush weatherboard on the west elevation and horizontal weatherboard on the south elevation. The dormers appear to be clad in wood shingles. The kitchen addition has a one-story shed-roof porch on the south elevation. Oral history indicates that shortly after this photograph was taken, the original north chimney, which served the kitchen and north parlor, repeatedly caught fire and eventually collapsed. (15) This chimney was subsequently rebuilt. The original south chimney, which served the south parlor, also collapsed and was replaced circa 1925 by a chimney with fireboxes on the first and second floors.

In 1940, John Walter Armiger married Anne Wright Watson Armiger (b. c1906 - d. c1997). They had only one child, John Watson Armiger, born in 1944. John Watson Armiger remembers hearing that before he was born, his parents operated an informal liquor store in the house and had planned a small lunchroom as well. During the 1940s, the house was reclad in shingles, shutters were added to the house, and a small front-gable entrance vestibule was added to the south elevation of the kitchen addition. A photograph from the period shows the old white oak tree still standing, and a younger but mature tree southwest of the house. (16) The yard has a post-and-wire fence in front, and the meat house can be seen southeast of the house.

In 1968, the house was moved from its original location several hundred yards southeast to its current location to avoid demolition for the widening of Maryland Routes 2 and 4 to four lanes. The house was moved by Herschel Higgins Movine Company of Glen Burnie, Maryland. The house was placed upon a new concrete-block foundation with a full basement underneath the house. Also at that time, the chimneys were rebuilt, aluminum siding applied to the exterior, and the one-story shed-roof addition was built onto the south elevation of the kitchen to accommodate a bathroom and an entry vestibule. Following the death of John Walter Armiger in the 1970s, Anne Armiger continued to live in the house until 1992. John Watson Armiger acquired the house at 3055 North Solomons Island Road and the associated 95-acre parcel from his mother in 1995, just two years before her death in 1997. The house is now used for storage, and a contract is currently pending to sell all but a 1.5-acre tract on which the house and meat house sit to a developer for the construction of modern homes.

The John Norfolk House is a one-and-a-half-story wood-frame dwelling with a side-gable roof, dormers, and a one-story, full-width shed-roof porch across the front. This building form developed in the Chesapeake Bay area during the mid-18th century, and continued to be prevalent into the first half of the 19th century. The innovation was the spacious full-width porch, designed in part to trap the bay breezes and provide shade, a feature uncommon in the one-and-a-half-story dwellings of the late 17th and early 18th century. By the time the John Norfolk House was constructed in the late 18th century, the porch had become a popular feature in the architectural of the Chesapeake region and was incorporated into the design of the house. Other prominent examples of the type in Calvert County include Rousby Hall, Morgan's Fresh, and Maidstone. Porches were being added to many older houses during the late-18th-century and early 19th century, as well, as is likely the case at Preston-on-the-Patuxent. Clocker's Fancy in Somerset County, Wilson House (moved to Lower Marlboro from Upper Marlboro in Prince George's County), and Sasscer's Green in Upper Marlboro, Prince George's County, are further examples of the building type in the region.

ENDNOTES

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CT-22

Name John Norfolk House (preferred)

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 3

-
- (1) Hutchins, Ailene. "Armiger House - Huntingtown - 2nd District," May 27, 1976. CT-22, Vertical Property Files. Calvert County Department of Planning and Zoning, Prince Frederick, MD.
 - (2) Maryland Assessment of 1783. Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, MD.
 - (3) Hutchins, Ailene. "Armiger House - Huntingtown - 2nd District," May 27, 1976. CT-22, Vertical Property Files. Calvert County Department of Planning and Zoning, Prince Frederick, MD.
 - (4) United State Federal Census, 1800. There is another John Norfolk listed in this year, however, comparison with the 1810 census shows that this other individual is no longer living in Calvert County by that time, and therefore, is not likely to be the John Norfolk associated with the subject property.
 - (5) United States Federal Census, 1810.
 - (6) Hutchins, Ailene. "Armiger House - Huntingtown - 2nd District," May 27, 1976. CT-22, Vertical Property Files. Calvert County Department of Planning and Zoning, Prince Frederick, MD.
 - (7) Hutchins, Ailene. "Armiger House - Huntingtown - 2nd District," May 27, 1976. CT-22, Vertical Property Files. Calvert County Department of Planning and Zoning, Prince Frederick, MD.
 - (8) United States Federal Census, 1870.
 - (9) "View Showing the Development of the White Oak as a Shade Tree," Maryland Geological Survey, Calvert County, Plate XIV, c1910. "Islington." Vertical File. Calvert County Historical Society. Prince Frederick, MD.
 - (10) United States Federal Census, 1870.
 - (11) United States Federal Census, 1870.
 - (12) Calvert County Wills, Supplement 6, 1909. Calvert County Courthouse, Prince Frederick, MD. The probate inventory for Sally Armiger indicates that she died in 1909. However, the estate does not begin to be managed by the appointed trustees until 1912, presumably after John W. D. Armiger dies. It is not clear why her property does not pass to her husband upon her death in 1909, nor has any record of a will of John W. D. Armiger been found.
 - (13) It should be noted that several years later when the trustees sell the "household effects" of the Sally Armiger Estate, there are a number of additional domestic and agricultural items mentioned that had not been in the 1909 inventory.
 - (14) Pickering, E. H. "Solomons Island Road (Farmhouse), State Routes 2 & 4, Lusby Vicinity, Calvert County, MD," November 1936. HABS, MD, 5-LUSB. V, 2-3. Historic American Buildings Survey, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.
 - (15) Armiger, John Watson. On-site interview by Carrie E. Albee, January 2, 2003.
 - (16) Stein, Charles Francis. A History of Calvert County Maryland. Baltimore, MD: Schneidereith & Sons, 1976. P 202.

CHAIN OF TITLE

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CT-22

Name John Norfolk House (preferred)

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 4

November 3, 1995

Land Records of Calvert County

Liber ABE 828, Folio 630

Anne W. Armiger to John Watson Armiger

95 acres

July 28, 1975

Land Records of Calvert County

Liber JLB 183, Folio 662

Anne W. Armiger to Anne W. Armiger and John Watson Armiger

95 acres

March 4, 1927

Land Records of Calvert County

Liber AAH 17, Folio 189

Allen D. Armiger, Lorin H. Armiger to John Walter Armiger

95 acres

1909-1925

Will Records of Calvert County

Supplement 6

Sally C. Armiger to John Walter Armiger, Allen D. Armiger, and Lorin H. Armiger

Unknown acreage

April 21, 1908

Land Records of Calvert County

Deed Book GWD8, Page 261

Raleigh T. Lilley to Sally C. Armiger

388.5 acres (2 parcels: 300 & 88.5)

June 1, 1901

Land Records of Calvert County

Deed Book GWD2, Page 258

George L. Mattingly and Julia S. Norfolk to Raleigh T. Lilley

300 acres

January 29, 1900

Land Records of Calvert County

Deed Book GWD1, Page 293

Julia S. Norfolk to George L. Mattingly

300 acres

November 28, 1896

Land Records of Calvert County

Deed Book TBT4, Page 320

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No CT-22

Name John Norfolk House (preferred)

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 5

Joseph J. Norfolk to Julia S. Norfolk
300 acres

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. CT-22

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 48.19 Acres

Acreage of historical setting Unknown

Quadrangle name Prince Frederick

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The John Norfolk House is located at 3055 North Solomons Island Road in Huntingtown, Calvert County, Maryland. It has been associated with Tax Map 18, Parcel 166 since its construction in the late 18th century. In 1968, the house was moved to a location several hundred yards southeast on the same parcel of land to avoid demolition for the widening of Southern Maryland Boulevard (Route 4) to four lanes. The current deed to the property is found in the land records of Calvert County in the Calvert County Courthouse in Prince Frederick: Deed Book ABE 828, Page 630.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carrie E. Albee, Architectural Historian

organization EHT Traceries, Inc.

date 1/31/03

street and number 1121 5th Street, NW

telephone 202-393-1199

city or town Washington

state DC zip code 20001

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-22

Name John Norfolk House (preferred)

Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

Armiger, John Watson. On-site interview by Carrie E. Albee, January 2, 2003.

Hutchins, Ailene. "Armiger House - Huntingtown - 2nd District," May 27, 1976. CT-22, Vertical Property Files. Calvert County Department of Planning and Zoning, Prince Frederick, MD.

Land Records of Calvert County, Deed Book AAH17, Page 189.

Maryland Assessment of 1783. Maryland State Archives, Annapolis, MD.

Pickering, E. H. "Solomons Island Road (Farmhouse), State Routes 2 & 4, Lusby Vicinity, Calvert County, MD," November 1936. HABS, MD, 5-LUSB. V, 2-3. Historic American Buildings Survey, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

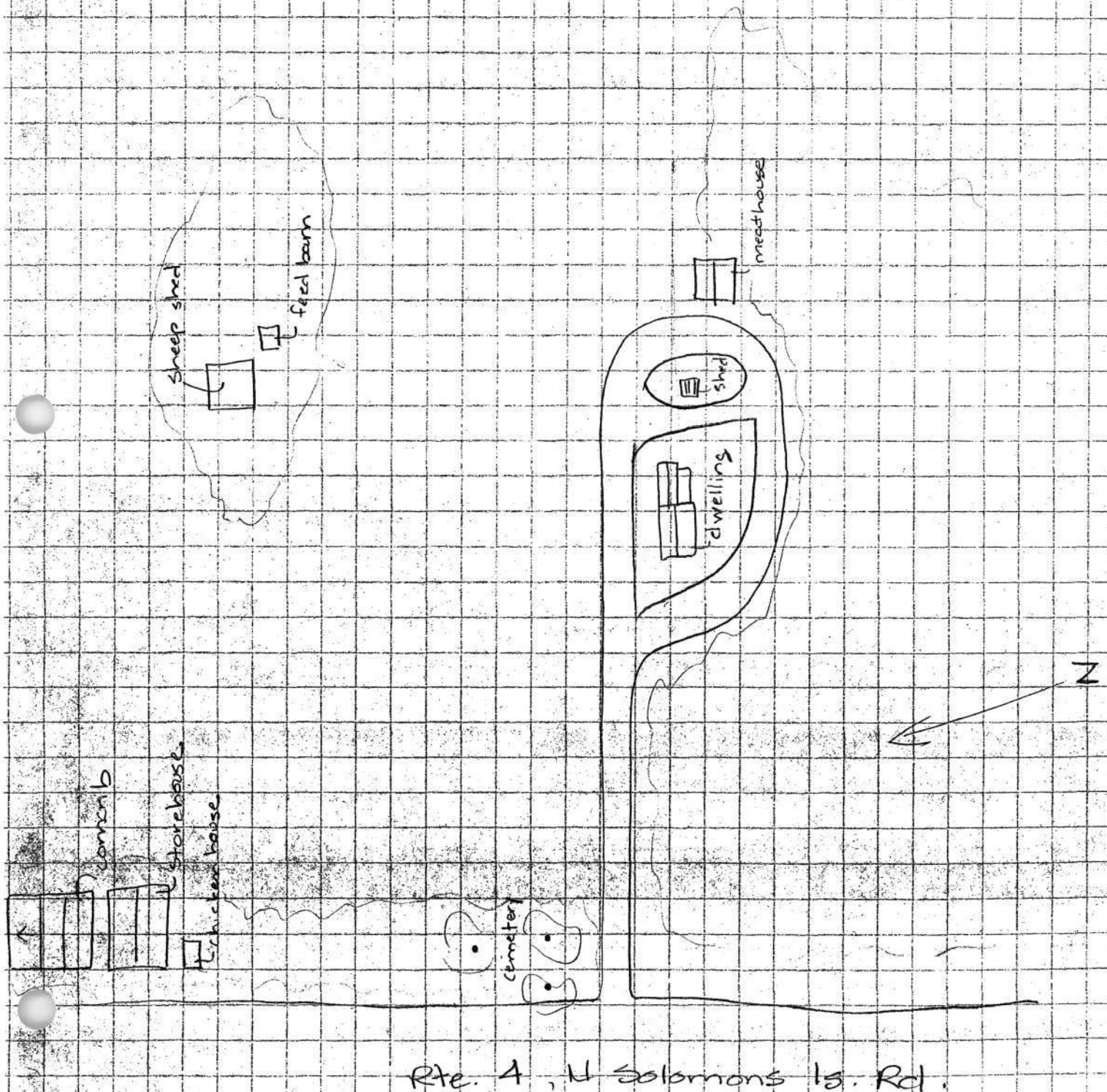
Stein, Charles Francis. A History of Calvert County Maryland. Baltimore, MD: Schneidereith & Sons, 1976.

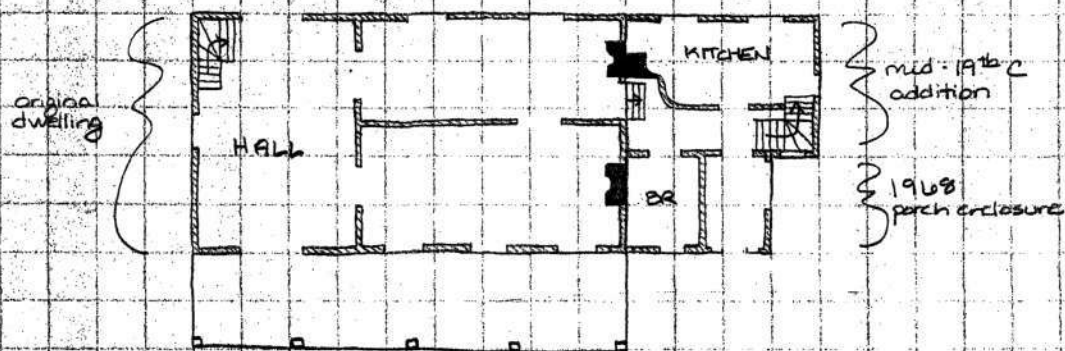
United States Federal Census, 1800.

United States Federal Census, 1810.

United States Federal Census, 1870.

RESOURCE SKETCH MAP
CT-22 JOHN NORFOLK HOUSE
3055 North Solomons Island Road
Huntingtown
Calvert County





FIRST FLOOR

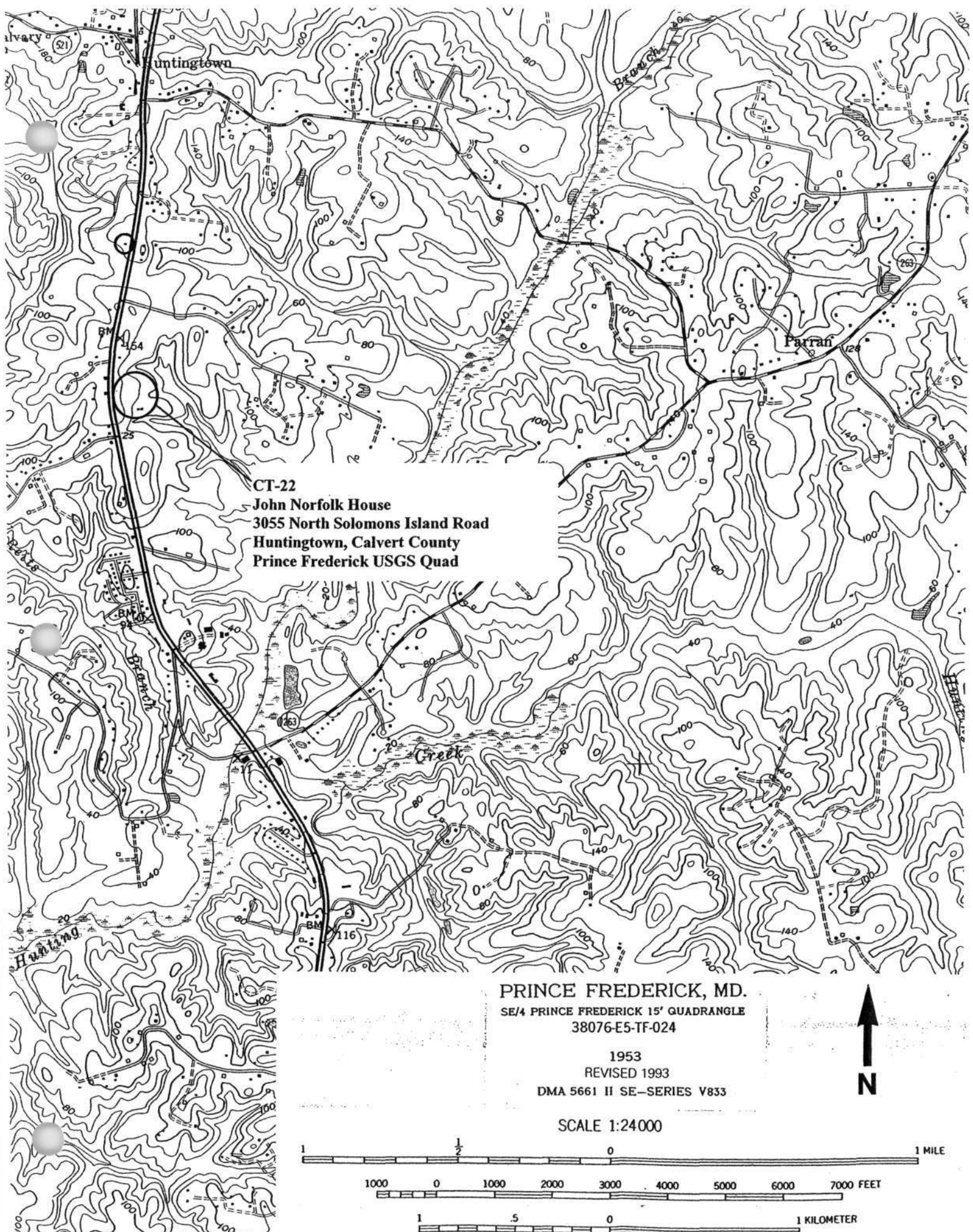


Profile of chair board
1st Floor, Hall



Profile of door surrounds
1st Floor, Hall

RESOURCE SKETCH PLAN
CT-22 JOHN NORFOLK HOUSE
3055 N. Edmonds Island Road
HUNTINGTOWN
CALVERT COUNTY

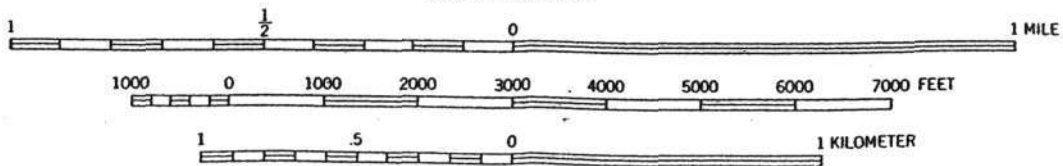


CT-22
John Norfolk House
3055 North Solomons Island Road
Huntingtown, Calvert County
Prince Frederick USGS Quad

PRINCE FREDERICK, MD.
SE/4 PRINCE FREDERICK 15' QUADRANGLE
38076-E5-TF-024

1953
REVISED 1993
DMA 5661 II SE-SERIES V833

SCALE 1:24000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET





CT-22

JOHN NORFOLK HOUSE
3055 NORTH SOLOMONS ISLAND ROAD
CALVERT COUNTY, MD
TRACERIES

1/2003

MD SHPO

HOUSE, SOUTH ELEVATION

1 of 14



CT-22

JOHN NORFOLK HOUSE

3055 NORTH SOLOMONS ISLAND ROAD

CALVERT COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

1/2003

MD SHPO

HOUSE, SOUTHEAST CORNER

2 of 14



CT-22

JOHN NORFOLK HOUSE

3055 NORTH SOLOMONS ISLAND ROAD

CALVERT COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

1/2003

MD SHPO

HOUSE, NORTHEAST CORNER

3 of 14



CT-22

JOHN NORFOLK HOUSE
3055 NORTH SOLOMONS ISLAND ROAD
CALVERT COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

1/2003

MD SHPO

HOUSE, NORTHWEST CORNER

4 of 14



CT-22

JOHN NORFOLK HOUSE

3055 NORTH SOLOMONS ISLAND ROAD

CALVERT COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

1/2003

MD SHPO

HOUSE, NORTHWEST CORNER

5 of 14



CT - 22

JOHN NORFOLK HOUSE

3055 NORTH SOLOMONS ISLAND ROAD

CALVERT COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

1/2003

MD SHPO

HOUSE, WEST ELEVATION

6 of 14



CT-22

JOHN NORFOLK HOUSE

3055 NORTH SOLOMONS ISLAND ROAD

CALVERT COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

1/2003

MD SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, HALL

7 of 14



CT-22

JOHN NORFOLK HOUSE

3055 NORTH SOLOMONS ISLAND ROAD

CALVERT COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

1/2003

MD SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, HALL

8 of 14



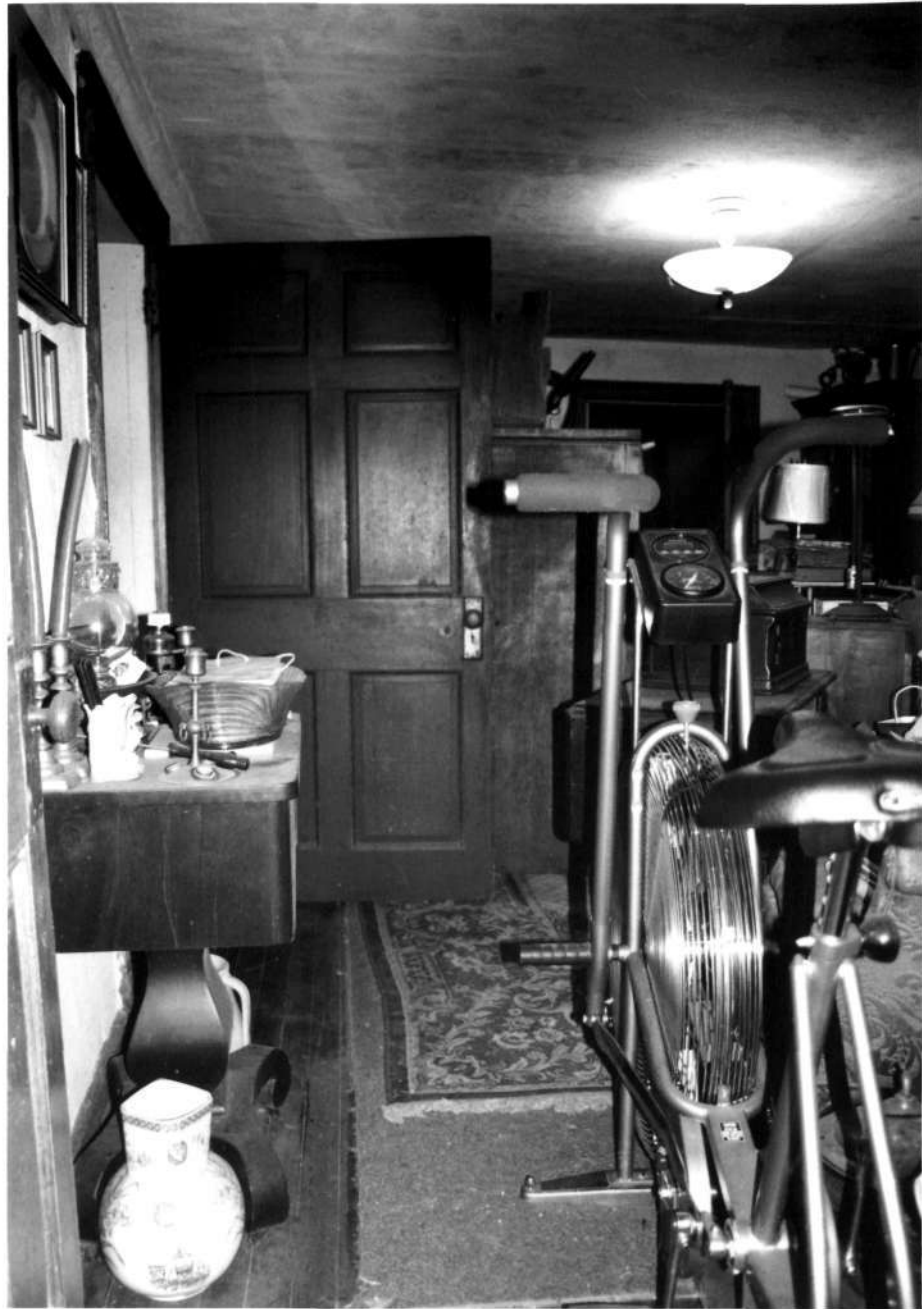
CT-22

JOHN NORFOLK HOUSE
3055 NORTH SOLOMONS ISLAND ROAD
CALVERT COUNTY, MD
TRACERIES

1/2003

MD SHPO
FIRST FLOOR, WEST STAIR

9 of 14



CT-22

JOHN NORFOLK HOUSE

3055 NORTH SOLOMONS ISLAND ROAD

CALVERT COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

1/2003

MD SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, NORTH CHAMBER

10 of 14



CT-22

JOHN NORFOLK HOUSE

3055 NORTH SOLOMONS ISLAND ROAD

CALVERT COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

1/2003

MD SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, ADDITION

11 of 14



CT-22

JOHN NORFOLK HOUSE

3055 NORTH SOLOMONS ISLAND ROAD

CALVERT COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

1/2003

MD SHPO

SECOND FLOOR, ORIGINAL SECTION I

12 of 14



CT -22

JOHN NORFOLK HOUSE

3055 NORTH SOLOMONS ISLAND ROAD

CALVERT COUNTY, MD

TRACERIES

1/2003

MD SHPO

MEATHOUSE

13 OF 14



CT-22

JOHN NORFOLK HOUSE
3055 NORTH SOLOMONS ISLAND ROAD
CALVERT COUNTY, MD
TRACERIES

1/2003

MD SHPO

CORNCRIB AND STOREHOUSE, VIEW LOOKING
SOUTHEAST

14 of 14

Armiger Outbuildings

CT-22 ADDENDUM

Solomon's Island Road, Huntingtown (Calvert County)

circa 1910

The Armiger outbuildings, a set of three small structures, are early-twentieth century examples of a vernacular agricultural construction technique which featured ventilated construction for food storage. The buildings are one story tall, and feature simple wood frame construction.

7. Description

Inventory No. CT-22 (addendum)

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Armiger outbuildings, constructed for agricultural use, consist of three mid-19th century to mid- 20th-century buildings that exhibit a number of vernacular agricultural construction techniques that featured ventilated construction for food protection and storage. Each of these buildings feature simple wood frame construction, and vary from one- to one-and-one-half stories in height.

The outbuildings are set within a small forested area along the western edge of a modern highway alignment of MD Route 2/4. To the east of the outbuildings is a large open field. The outbuildings are almost completely hidden from view, as they are surrounded by an extremely dense undergrowth of vines, brush, and small saplings. A small pathway from the edge of MD 2/4 leads down the embankment of the divided highway towards the outbuildings.

Outbuilding #1

The first outbuilding, the southernmost of the buildings, is a small storage building with sloped shed roof. This building measures 12 feet in length by 7.5 feet in width. The building sits on simple stone piers that consist of one to three stones, depending upon the location of each pier. The building is covered by vertically-placed rough-cut boards, each approximately 6 inches wide.

The southern façade of this building contains the only door and window/opening that would have allowed access to its interior. A door, supported by two modern-era strap hinges, is located at the extreme southwest corner. A small window or opening, hinged along its top edge with two smaller modern-era supports, can be opened manually. When in an open position, this window is held by a small chain. The top of this façade is notable for a series of over-sailing rafter ends, which extend out from the face of the siding approximately 5 inches. The rafters are approximately 2.5 feet on center. The shed roof is sheathed in corrugated metal.

The interior of the building offers few clues about its function. The structure is supported by a corner-braced frame, which sits slightly above a dirt floor. The space itself is completely undivided.

Dating this structure is based primarily on construction materials, including modern-era wire nails and hinges. Based on this evidence, it is believed that this structure was erected sometime in the first half of the 20th century.

Outbuilding #2

Approximately 20 feet to the north of the first outbuilding is the second outbuilding. This structure, which measures 15.5 feet in length by 14 feet in width, features a steeply pitched gable roof. Like the first outbuilding, this roof is covered with corrugated metal. Its exterior is covered by random-width machine-cut boards, measuring approximately 6 inches in width.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-22 (addendum)

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

Like the first outbuilding, this building originally was supported by large stone piers. At some point, probably in the early 20th century, a concrete foundation was inserted from the southeast to the northeast corner to stabilize the structure, as the topography at this location slopes downward dramatically.

This building, which also exhibits a heavy corner-braced frame, appears to have functioned originally as a storehouse, perhaps as a granary. This function is based on the remnants of extremely tight vertical interior paneling, which appears to be tulip poplar (and its distinctive velvet sheen and softness). Also, tightly abutted boards are nailed to each plate of the building frame, and would appear to retard animal access into the building. The building appears to have had a wood plank floor, as remnants of this are still extant. The attic space to the structure is completely closed off; no interior access was evident.

At a later date, it appears that this structure's function changed, based in part on a series of replacement framing members. A centrally-placed door, measuring 3 feet 6 inches in width by 6 feet 8 inches tall, appears to have been placed within the northern wall. A centrally placed window was also added within the eastern and western gable end walls. At a later date in the 20th century, direct access into the interior of the building was allowed through a large hole created near the southwestern corner of the building. This may have allowed livestock access. The remains of a hinged exterior gate are found at the northeast corner of this structure.

Dating this structure is based primarily on construction materials, including a combination of 19th century machine-cut wire nails and modern-era wire nails. Based on this evidence, it is believed that this structure was erected sometime in the second half of the 19th century.

Outbuilding #3

The third outbuilding is located only about 6 feet to the north of the second outbuilding. Clearly the oldest and most elaborate of the three, this structure was probably erected to serve as a corn house or corn crib. This building measures 24 feet in length by 12 feet in width, and features a steeply-pitched gable roof. The building also is supported on simple stone piers that consist of one to three stones, depending upon the location of each pier. On its principal (western) façade, the building is covered by heavy, rough-cut vertical boards, each approximately 8 to 10 inches wide. Older, extremely thin riven weatherboard, placed horizontally, covers each of the gable ends of the building. Wide barge boards protect the edge of the roof where each meets the plane of the gable building face. On the south and east façade, the building is sheathed with vertically-placed boards, each 3 inches wide, and spaced ½ inch apart to offer ventilation. On the north side of the building, the exterior wall is board and batten, and protected by a lean-to roof (described below). This building is also sheathed with a standing-seam metal roof.

The western gable end is the most distinctive of all the facades. This façade is punctuated by a centrally-placed entry door, which measures 3 feet 3 inches wide by 6 feet 2 inches in height. It is supported by modern-era hinges, probably replacements for older hinges. The gable is notable with its over-sailing rafter ends. The

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-22 (addendum)

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 2

rafter ends project from the face of the building on either end by approximately 1 foot 7 inches. Within the gable, a small door, measuring 2 feet 4 inches in width by 6 feet 4 inches in height, provides exterior access to the interior space. This is affixed to the building frame by modern-era diamond-shaped hinges.

The structural system of this building exhibits corner-braced, heavy mortise and tenon framing, pegged at critical joints. Walking into the interior of the building from the west gable end, one enters a small area measuring 5 feet 9 inches in width. This area probably functioned as roofed storage. One then sees the entire wall covered by chicken wire, supported by the building frame. A light interior door offers access into the interior space, clearly built to serve as a protected area for corn and other foodstuffs. Looking upward, one can see the base of the attic space created through the use of 19th century scalloped-patterned roof shingles. At all critical junctures between the building frame and roof are found long expanses of corrugated metal, placed to retard animal entry into the main space.

A later shed is affixed to the northern façade of this structure. Access to the shed is provided through a set of double doors, also supported by modern-era diamond-patterned hinges, in the western façade. Corners of the shed were supported by stacked stones, with a later small concrete lintel placed at the northeast corner. A smaller door also was inset at this location. The exterior wall of the north façade of the building, protected by the shed, shows remnants of whitewash.

Dating this structure is based primarily on construction materials, including a large concentration of 19th century machine-cut wire nails, and construction technology, including the use of heavy mortise and tenon structural system. Based on this evidence, it is believed that this structure was erected sometime in the first half of the 19th century.

8. Significance

Inventory No. CT-22 (addendum)

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	

Specific dates	circa 1910	Architect/Builder	unknown
Construction dates	circa 1910		

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

These outbuildings are representative examples of a number of types of agricultural buildings that were in use through the mid-20th century. These outbuildings demonstrate a continuation of traditional craftsmanship and building techniques within the Lower Southern Maryland region over a span of a century, from the first half of the 19th century through the first half of the 20th century.

These outbuildings are associated with the nearby Armiger property. The 18th century Armiger House (also known as the John Norfolk House, CT-22) was formerly located in the right of way of MD 2/4. It was moved to its present site in 1968. These outbuildings are also approximately a half mile west of the J. Wesley Jones House, (CT-464) but do not appear to be related to that property. As noted in the "Description" section of this form, these outbuildings are located in the direct proximity of Route 2/4, and may be an early example of the impact of automotive travel and agricultural production in the early 20th century.

The John Norfolk house was built circa 1790. During the nineteenth century, the property was operated as a farm by the Norfolk family. The farmstead was acquired by the Armiger family in 1908, and operated as a farmstead by the Armiger family, including Sallie (or Sallie) Catherine Hinman Armiger (1869-1912) and John Washington Darnall Armiger (1866-1912), trustees of their estate, and their children: John Walter Armiger (1893-1979), Allen (or Allan) Darnall, and Loring (or Lorin) Hopkins. Following the settlement of the estate, the larger farmstead property was divided among the three children in 1925. John Walter Armiger farmed corn and tobacco on his land throughout the early to mid twentieth century. In 1968, the house was moved several hundred yards southeast of its original location in anticipation of a road widening project.¹

During the period from 1912 to 1925, the larger Armiger estate was managed by trustees on behalf of the children. The farmstead house received several improvements during this period, including a new roof. In 1925, expenditures to Lyons and Gibson were approved for lime, lumber and labor, although the specific nature of the materials and work is not listed.² Because of the documented persistence of traditional techniques and materials in the construction of cribs, precise dating of these structures from visual observation is problematic.

¹ Albee, Carrie E. CT-22 John Norfolk House. Maryland Inventory of Historic Places: Maryland Historical Trust. January 2003.

² *ibid*

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-22 (addendum)

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

These buildings were likely built between the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, and (as with many cribs) were likely used for a wide variety of agricultural purposes. The functional and locational flexibility of these outbuildings encouraged the construction of multiple outbuildings, rather than extensive additions to the same building.

In general, the corncribs that were constructed in the United States were built less as a formal building type, relying more upon the knowledge and skill of local carpenters. The persistence of this trend well into the 20th century contrasts with some other agricultural outbuilding types, whose materials and construction changed rapidly in the early 20th century. According to Keith Roe:

Until mid-century, however, rural carpenters continued to design and build corncribs and granaries from their own knowledge, following patterns they were familiar with and perhaps adopting useful features they might see in other localities or in farm publications. This was the case until the 1960s, when corn harvest and storage technologies changed dramatically and at the same time rising lumber prices made all-wood farm structures prohibitively expensive to build. . . . The history of the corncrib thus predates modern American history itself, but it ends abruptly after a climatic growth period during the heyday of cheap energy, lumber and labor. As a farmstead feature of our eastern and midwestern states, the corncrib is both ubiquitous yet rapidly disappearing.³

Although relying more upon traditional technology and regional building techniques, corncribs were still considered to be an important part of agricultural reform and farm improvement. While often used for corn storage and drying, corncribs also became "catch all" storage spaces and could be used for a variety of agricultural uses:

The *American Agriculturalist* published drawings of corncrib designs and recommendations for their improvement. Farmstead improvements in general were a major objective of nineteenth-century agricultural reformers who sought to make farming more scientific and businesslike. Barns grew to their characteristic large size in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In addition to housing livestock and sheltering hay, their lofts became important for drying corn while bins were constructed for its storage.⁴

Corncribs provided a place for storage after cultivation and before transportation to market. Even the buildings themselves, with impermanent pier foundations, implied transportation or movement.

Corn cribs were long, narrow log or frame gable-roofed structures typically set on wooden blocks, stumps, or masonry piers. . . . frame cribs were slat-sided to provide ample air circulation for the drying

³ Roe, Keith. *Corncribs: In History, Folklife and Architecture* (Iowa State University Press: Ames, 1988), p. 3.

⁴ Roe, *Corncribs*, p. 23.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-22 (addendum)

Name
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

of the ears of corn stored inside. The interiors were typically left undivided, although many surviving cribs show provision for the installation of temporary partitions that created two or more discrete bins within the crib.⁵

In addition, corncribs in the Mid-Atlantic region continued a building tradition that had begun in the late 18th century. Corncribs were expressive of an abundance of inexpensive materials and plentiful agricultural labor, such as the impressive corn house (demolished) at Wye Plantation in Talbot County.⁶ Corncrib construction continued to use traditional construction techniques through the mid-20th century. Corncribs were treated as functional, utilitarian structures whose impermanent foundations allowed for easy flexibility. "As recently as the mid-twentieth century, farmers purchased cribs at local farm sales and carted them home for use on their own farms. . . . Similarly, as late as the 1930s, small cribs of hewn logs, but with roofs of mill-sawn boards joined with wire nails, were being built in the central counties of the Eastern Shore."⁷

Apart from the region's preference for traditional building techniques in corncrib construction, Calvert County's agricultural development in the early 20th century had slowed. Accordingly, the few new buildings that were built on farms often resembled earlier forms. "The agricultural history of Calvert County has seen fewer changes than elsewhere in Maryland, and there are therefore many important original farm buildings whose basic forms have remained constant over a long period of time."⁸ The Armiger outbuildings serve as local examples of an important, but under-recognized, agricultural building type.

⁵ Lanier, Gabrielle M. and Bernard Herman. *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1982), p. 192.

⁶ Forman, H. Chandlee. *Old Buildings Gardens and Furniture in Tidewater Maryland* (Cambridge, MD: Tidewater Publishers, 1967), p. 76.

⁷ Ibid, p. 193.

⁸ Calvert County Historic District Commission. "Historic Sites Context Study and National Register Evaluation for Calvert County, Maryland" report prepared by Dames & Moore, 1995, pp. 4-2.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. CT-22 (addendum)

- Forman, H. Chandlee. *Old Buildings Gardens and Furniture in Tidewater Maryland* (Cambridge, MD: Tidewater Publishers, 1967).
- Lanier, Gabrielle M. and Bernard Herman. *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic: Looking at Buildings and Landscapes*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1982.
- Roe, Keith. *Corncribs: In History, Folklife and Architecture*. Ames: Iowa State University Press, 1988.
- Albee, Carrie E. CT-22 John Norfolk House. Maryland Inventory of Historic Places: Maryland Historical Trust. January 2003.
- Calvert County Historic District Commission. "Historic Sites Context Study and National Register Evaluation for Calvert County, Maryland," report prepared by Dames & Moore, 1995.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	<u>less than 1</u>	
Acreage of historical setting	<u>unknown</u>	
Quadrangle name	<u>Prince Frederick</u>	Quadrangle scale: <u>1:240000</u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundary of the surveyed property is marked as the western 30 feet of Tax Map 18, Parcel 166. The existing Parcel portion is concurrent with the historic setting, and includes character-defining resources and setting which relate to the property's construction and evolution.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Caleb Christopher, Amy Barnes, Mark R. Edwards, Architectural Historians		
organization	URS Corporation	date	July 15, 2003
street & number	7101 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 700	telephone	301.652.2215
city or town	Bethesda	state	MD 20814

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600



CT-22 (addendum)

Armiger Outbuildings

Calvert MD

Mark Edwards

7/2003

negative: MD SHPo

Outbuilding #1 - south facade

~~flashed~~ #1 of 16



↑
CT-22 (addendum)
Armiger Outbuildings
Calvert Co., MD
Mark Edwards
7/2003
negative: MD SHPo

Outbuilding #1 - exterior
view of S facade, showing
small window/opening
w/ door (top of picture)

2 of 16





CT-22 (addendum)
Armiger Outbuildings
Calvert Co., MD
Mark Edwards

7/2003
negative: MD SHPO

Outbuilding #1 -
exterior view of door
at SW corner

#3 of 16





CT-22 (addendum)
Armiger Outbuildings
Calvert Co., MD
Amy Barnes

7/2003

Outbuilding #1 -
interior view of NW
corner

4 of 16



CT-22 (addendum)
Armiger Outbuildings
Calvert Co., MD
Mark Edwards
7/2003

Outbuilding #2 - exterior
view of S facade.

#5 of 16





CT-22 (addendum)
Armiger Outbuildings
Calvert Co., MD
Mark Edwards
7/2003

Outbuilding #2 -

interior view of window
opening in E facade.
Note original vertical
board paneling.

#6 of 16





CT- 22 (a ddendum)
Armiger Out buildings
Calvert Co., MD
Mark Edwards
7/2003

Out building #2 - interior
view of E Facade. Detail
shows original vertical
paneling.

#7 of 16



CT- 22 (addendum)
Armiger Outbuildings
Calvert Co., MD
Mark Edwards
7/2003

Outbuilding #2 - interior
view of N-facade, showing
door.

8 of 16





CT- 22 (addendum)
Armiger Outbuildings
Calvert Co., MD
Mark Edwards
7/2003

Outbuilding #2 - interior
view of roof rafters, looking
NW.

#9 of 16



CT-22 (addendum)

Armiger Outbuildings

Calvert Co., MD

Mark Edwards

7/2003

Outbuilding #3 - Exterior
view of W facade. Lean-to
addition in foreground.

#10 of 16



CT-22 (addendum)
Armiger Outbuildings
Calvert Co., MD
Mark Edwards
7/2003

Outbuilding #3 - Exterior
View of W facade, showing
detail of heavy timber
framing.
11 of 16



CT-22 (addendum)
Armiger Outbuildings
Calvert Co., MD
Mark Edwards
7/2003

Outbuilding #3 - View from
Forebay in W facade, looking
E through screen door
into main section of crib.

#12 of 16



CT- 22 (addendum)
Armiger Outbuildings
Calvert Co., MD
Mark Edwards
7/2003

Outbuilding #3 - Interior
View of main crib, looking E.

#13 of 16



CT- 22 (addendum)
Armiger Outbuildings
Calvert Co., MD
Mark Edwards
7/2003

Outbuilding #3 - Interior
view of SW corner of main
crib, showing ladder to 2nd
floor storage area.

#14 of 16



↑

CT-22 (addendum)
Armiger Outbuildings
Calvert Co., MD
Mark Edwards
7/2003

Outbuilding #3 - Interior
view SW corner of main portion
of crib, showing heavy timber
framing and metal fish-scale
shingles used to seal ceiling.

#15 of 16





CT-22 (addendum)
Armiger Outbuildings
Calvert County, MD
Mark Edwards
7/2003

Outbuilding #3 - Interior
view, SW corner of main
portion of crib, showing
entry to 2nd floor storage
area.

#16 of 16

CT-22

18th. c.

ISLINGTON

The initial stage of this small frame home consisted of a single room with an exterior chimney. It gradually developed into its existing one and one half story, three bay plan. A later small one room addition stands at the chimney end.

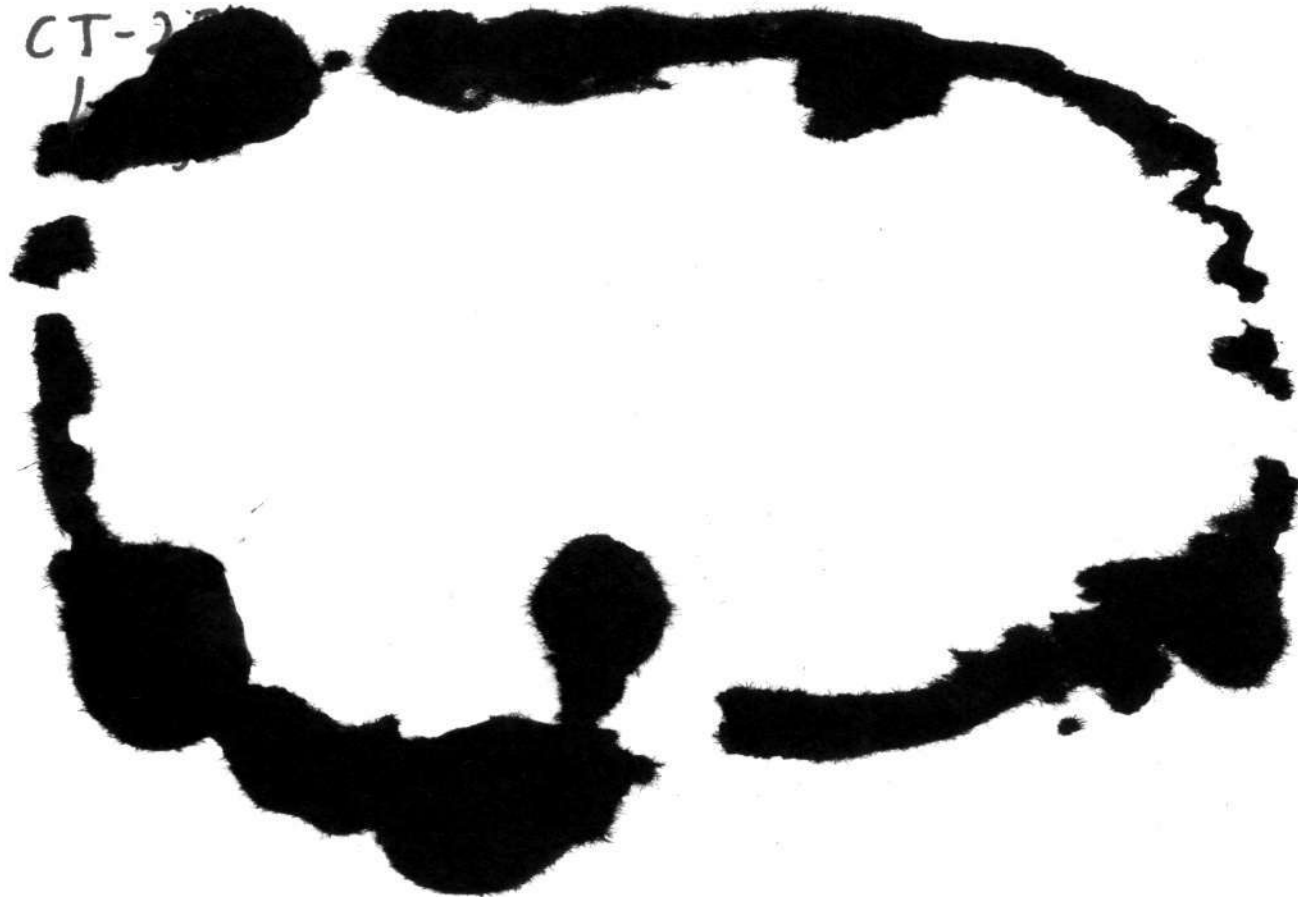
<p>1. STATE Maryland COUNTY Calvert TOWN Huntingtown VICINITY STREET NO. Solomons Island Road (MD 2,4) ORIGINAL OWNER John Lawrence ORIGINAL USE Dwelling PRESENT OWNER PRESENT USE Dwelling WALL CONSTRUCTION Clapboard NO. OF STORIES 1½ w/1½ storey addit.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY</p> <p>2. NAME Islington CT-22 DATE OR PERIOD c. 1700-added to 1780 STYLE Maryland colonial w/Chesa- ARCHITECT /peake Bay Porch BUILDER John Lawrence</p> <p>3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE</p>
<p>4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC no</p> <p>The present house is four bays wide and now covered with aluminum siding. The door is on the left with an overlight. The windows on the first floor of the house are 9/9. There are two pedimented dormers on the front and one on the rear of the main house. The dormer windows are 6/6. A single chimney rises on the right side of the house, now enclosed in a small 1 1/2 storey kitchen wing which has one dormer on the front and two on the rear. This wing is three bays wide with a door in the middle.</p> <p>The roof of Islington extends out to form a porch running the width of the main house. This porch is very typical of Chesapeake Bay architecture.</p> <p>A corncrib on the property dates from approximately 1865. (it is very similar to one on Whitehall Farm which bears that date - O. Ridout IV).</p> <p>Islington was first constructed as a small one room panelled dwelling in the late seventeenth century and was enlarged through the eighteenth century until it reached its present size.</p> <p>There was a large oak tree in the front yard, estimated to be 250 years old, which blew down in the great hurricane of 1955.</p>	
<p>5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Interior Exterior</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Endangered Very good, although it is now covered with aluminum siding.</p>	
<p>6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)</p> <p>7. PHOTOGRAPH</p>	<p>8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.</p> <p>9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER Paul A. Brinkman</p> <p>DATE OF RECORD July 24, 1967</p>



CT-22

CT-22

1





CT-22

15 in 100
Corn crib - C. 1865